

"JOE" CANNON SEES PRESIDENT**BUT NOT, HE SAYS, ON FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.**

A host of other visitors call at Sagamore Hill, but none, he says, for anything but a social visit—Senator Platt sure of New York State, doubtful of City.

OSTLER RAY, L. L. July 22.—President Roosevelt had many guests at Sagamore Hill today, among whom were Senator Platt and Representative Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois. Mr. Cannon was here, it was thought, to talk over with the President the proposed financial legislation in the coming session of Congress. After his visit to Sagamore Hill, however, he denied that there was anything like a formal conference between the President and himself, and said that financial legislation was talked of only in a general way and in the presence of the other guests.

Senator Platt came to finish up an unfinished business. Mr. Roosevelt was left over from the last visit he made at the White House before the President started on his vacation. The business, the Senator said, was of purely local interest in New York State and couldn't be talked about for publication.

The first party of guests for the day arrived at 10 o'clock in the morning. It was composed of the Hon. Morris B. Belknap, Republican nominee for Governor in Kentucky, Edward Auerbach, a New York attorney, the Hon. William C. Cramer, and Peter MacQueen, a war correspondent, who knew Mr. Roosevelt in Cuba during the Spanish war. Most of these visitors were here simply to pay their respects to the President.

Mr. Belknap came also, he said, to assure the President that everything possible will be done in Kentucky "to give things a turn in the right direction this fall." Mr. Auerbach came, he said, to invite the President to attend the installation of the new President of the College of the City of New York. Most of the visitors in the morning party left town on the noon train.

The President talked for a considerable time with Mr. Forbes, it is said, about the prospects of football and other sports at Harvard next year.

The second party of guests came in on the noon train. In it were Representative Cannon, ex-Senator George Turner of Washington, and wife, Mr. Erick, Gov. Yates of Illinois, and Mr. Yates, ex-Gov. Charles McNamara, United States Ambassador to Germany.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon was dressed like the typical Western politician. He wore an alpaca coat of generous length, a pair of slacks with a wide brim, and a flowing white tie, but no waistcoat.

"Well, boys," he said to the reporters, as he climbed at the tails of his alpaca coat, which had become tangled in an overcoat by the zephyr, "there's nothing in my visit down here. I'm here simply to get something to eat. The President never let me in New York, and he knew, I guess, that I was hungry, so he invited me down along with Yates and the others." Mr. Cannon began to protest, that there would be nothing in the way of a conference with the President about financial legislation, when he discovered that the other guests were going away and that the President was not at all interested in the subject.

The visitors who came on the same train with Mr. Cannon took luncheon with the President. Senator Platt, it was expected, would also lunch at Sagamore Hill, but he didn't arrive there until 3 o'clock, just when most of the other visitors were getting ready to leave.

Mr. Cannon, when he got back from the hill, said:

"There was no formal conference between the President and myself on the proposed financial legislation or on any other matters relating to the special session of Congress. The subjects that came up were discussed informally, and no definite conclusions were reached. My visit was mostly social."

When asked whether it was absolutely certain that the House would consider financial legislation at the extraordinary session in November, Mr. Cannon said that it was not certain, but that he believed it was. He said, "only by the House itself."

As a result of Mr. Cannon's visit today, however, it can be said that the report that it was opposed to any agitation of the financial question at present and will use his influence as Speaker of the House, when elected, to block measures tending in that direction, is not accurate. Mr. Cannon has a very strong opinion as to the advisability of changing the currency laws at present, and does not approve of some proposed financial legislation. He is, however, as to make the passage of financial measures necessary. At that time there are such conditions, and if there is a sound public sentiment in favor of such measures, they will stand in the way of the Administration's desire for a change in the currency laws.

Mr. Turner came to pay his respects to the President before sailing for Europe as one of the American members of the Joint Commission that is to go over the Alaskan boundary dispute to the President of the United States. Mr. Turner was here for social purposes, and Mr. Turner came to have a little private talk with Mr. Roosevelt before returning to his post in the navy. It is said that he conveyed to Mr. Roosevelt Senator William's expression of respect.

Senator Platt left town at 6 o'clock. He had an hour's talk with Mr. Roosevelt. The Senator, after he explained that his business at Sagamore Hill was entirely private, was asked what he thought of the political situation in his State.

"New York State," he said, "is all right for Roosevelt. New York City may be a little uncertain, but the State as a whole is solid. There is no danger of a split."

Senator Hanna, Mr. Platt said, would be elected chairman of the Republican National Committee if he would accept the position. Mayor Low, the Senator thought, is not nominated, will be elected. Senator Platt took occasion to deny the report that he is becoming Senator of Rhode Island for the Vice Presidency. He denied that he contemplated getting out of politics. Senator Platt said that, in his opinion, there is no very great danger of an extra session of Congress. The Cuban reciprocity matters, he thought, would go through without any hitch.

Later this afternoon, after all the other visitors had gone, the members of the committee appointed by Mr. Roosevelt several months ago to consider the advisability of transferring several of the scientific bureaus connected with the various departments at Washington to the new Department of Commerce and Labor called at Sagamore Hill. The committee, consisting of Clifford D. Bowers, chief of the Geological Survey, Rear Admiral Bowles of the Navy Bureau of Construction, Gen. C. K. Taylor, chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department, and Commissioner Garfield of the Bureau of Corporations, came up on the Government tug Powhatan. They wanted to confer with Mr. Roosevelt about some phases of their work. The committee's report has not been drawn up yet, and it was said today that it will not be ready to be submitted for two or three months.

If the weather is clear to-morrow President Roosevelt and his two eldest sons, with the two of the Roosevelt boys, will start early on horseback for Sayville, where they will visit until Friday at the home of the President's uncle, Robert B. Roosevelt.

LEE'S "ITCHING PALM."**Letters Showing Former Missouri Official's Dealing With Bootleggers.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—Copies of the letters which former Lieut. Gov. John E. Lee is alleged to have written to Daniel J. Kelley, legislative agent of the Baking Powder Trust, are published here and show Lee up in even a worse light than did his confessions before the Grand Jury. These letters will be introduced in the trial of the State Senators at Jefferson City next week.

In summing up his own character in one of these letters, Lee writes: "A money seeking fellow who has an itching palm." The letters contain repeated demands for money. Once \$1,000 worth of one and two-cent stamps is asked for with the declaration, "I would rather have the stamps than the money." In another letter Lee tells Kelley that he is no cheap man, and adds: "You will have to pay high for small results."

On March 10, 1902, Lee wrote to Kelley, explaining the political situation in Missouri, and saying that during the 1903 session he intended to dictate or dictate legislation at will, concluding as follows: "I like you. You are a good fellow, a jolly fellow, and have been kind to me and mine, socially and otherwise, but business is business, and must be awarded to those who control the situation. I control the situation, together with Phelps and Carroll. I can make them work for me without charge. They (Phelps and Carroll) are subject to my orders, and they will dance to my music."

CANNON LITTAUER'S GUEST.**J. S. Sherman and Warren B. Hooker Also at the Little Dinner.**

Joseph G. Cannon, Representative in Congress of the Twelfth Illinois district, and Speaker-to-be of the Fifty-eighth Congress, was the guest last night at a dinner at the Manhattan Hotel given by Congressman Littaer, N. Y., of the Twenty-second New York district, and of the firm of Littaer Bros., gloves, 715 Broadway.

Among those who dined with Congressman Cannon was James Schoolcraft Sherman of the Twenty-fifth New York district, chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs.

Another guest was Justice Warren B. Hooker of the Supreme Court, who was for many years the Representative of the Thirty-fourth New York district, and in one sense his assistant, for three years. He attended the dinner at the Manhattan Hotel given by Congressman Littaer, N. Y., of the Twenty-second New York district, and of the firm of Littaer Bros., gloves, 715 Broadway.

The Hon. William C. Cramer, United States Ambassador to Germany, was also present.

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HEDGES REMOVED FROM OFFICE**SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY DELIVERY DISMISSED.**

He is Accused of Falsifying His Diary and Leading His Travelling Commission—He Says He Did What He Was Doing in the Post Office Dept. All the Time.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—"Charles Hedges was today removed from the office of superintendent of city delivery for falsifying his diary and leading his travelling commission."

This announcement was made late this afternoon by Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Briatow, who had a conference about 4 o'clock with Mr. Hedges, and a few minutes later issued a statement in regard to his removal, saying:

"Charles Hedges was today removed from the office of superintendent of city delivery for falsifying his diary and leading his travelling commission. He reported himself at various places on public business when in fact he was not in those places on the dates mentioned, but elsewhere, in some instances hundreds of miles distant. On Oct. 25, 1900, he stated under oath in his diary that he was at Joplin, Mo., on 'extension of free delivery service,' when in fact he was in Mansfield, Ohio, attending the funeral of ex-Secretary John Sherman. On Dec. 7, 1899, he reports himself at San Antonio, Tex., 'investigation carriers' service,' while in fact he was in Mexico examining mining property."

"In the month of October, 1899, A. W. Mechen, superintendent of free delivery, was sick with typhoid fever and Hedges was at the department acting as superintendent. In his diary he states under oath that he was at various places, namely, New York, Philadelphia, Bridgeport, Conn., Camden, N. J., and elsewhere, 'actually engaged in travelling on the business of the free delivery service.'"

"Assistant superintendents of free delivery are allowed a per diem of \$4 in lieu of expenses for each day engaged actually travelling on the business of the department. Hedges's false statements as to his whereabouts on these days were manifestly for the purpose of collecting per diem to which he was not entitled."

"There are many other instances of similar falsification. The facts were submitted to the Postmaster-General, who directed Hedges's removal for the reasons set forth."

Mr. Briatow declined to give any further details, but Mr. Hedges volunteered the statement that he had been removed for doing what is long done in the Post Office Department all the time in one form or another. To the newspaper reporters Mr. Hedges explained that his offenses were only technical and he did not feel that he should have been removed from his position. He said that he was not at the time when the affair was not immediately connected with the more serious charges against other officials.

Mr. Hedges was particularly bitter in his denunciation of the Postmaster-General, a clerk in the New York City Post Office, who had been his confidential clerk, and in one sense his assistant, for three years. He attributed his discharge to the fact that he had been discovered by the Postmaster-General, who had turned over to the postal inspectors copies of his private letters and papers. It was from this correspondence that the officers received the charges against him.

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we shall get through some time, I hope. The Post Office Department is a pretty big machine to examine. The inspectors have been working for months on it and are still engaged.

Mr. Payne replied to a question as to the chairman of the Republican National Committee that he was not sure of the place that would take the place if his health permits. "It all rests with Mr. Hanna himself," he said. "He undoubtedly will have the place if he wants it, and then it will probably depend upon his health."

The Onondaga will cruise northward from here as soon as the weather clears.

WONT WORK WITH MILLER.

Union Men Prefer Charges Against Reinstated Employee of Public Printer.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—It developed today by a statement of the case filed with Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor and by formal charges filed with Public Printer Blair by the members of local Union No. 4 of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders will not work with W. A. Miller, the recently discharged and more recently reinstated assistant foreman of the bindery at the Government Printing Office. Charges affecting the personal character of Mr. Miller were presented to Secretary Cortelyou and the Public Printer to-day, supported by affidavits, the purpose of which was to show that he was not a fit man to remain in the public service.

As stated in THE SUN'S despatches this morning, the union men have taken the position that no formal charges having been preferred against Miller they regard the action of the President in ordering his reinstatement as the proper one to pursue under the civil service rules. They regret that the Public Printer dismissed Miller without calling for the value of the charges against him, and declare that if an opportunity had been given to present their case, Miller's dismissal would have been found to be perfectly regular and for the good of the service.

The officers of the union and the other members of the committee represent that while they are not satisfied that the charges against Miller are of the value of the charges against him, and declare that if an opportunity had been given to present their case, Miller's dismissal would have been found to be perfectly regular and for the good of the service.

Talk of a strike is discouraged by the officers and the leaders of the union, but it is perfectly well understood among them that the union men are in fact all of the employees of the Government Printing Office, all of which belong to some branch of the Allied Trades Council, that the members of the union will not work with Miller under any circumstances. Aside from the technical grounds upon which he was ostensibly expelled from the union, the union men declare that they will not work with him for personal reasons.

In the statement submitted to Secretary Cortelyou to-day by the committee from the local union an explanation is made as to why Miller was first suspended and then dismissed from the union. Among other charges against Miller, it was charged that he had been guilty of "conduct unbecomingly a member of the union," the "highest official of the Government Printing Office," and threatened the men under him with all that his power and influence could inflict.

IN MEMORY OF POPE LEO**Pontifical Mass of Requiem Celebrated by Mr. Falconio.**

WASHINGTON, July 22.—A solemn pontifical mass of requiem for the dead Pope was celebrated to-day at St. Mary's German Catholic Church by Mr. Falconio, Papal Delegate in Washington. This was the official mass for the United States in memory of Pope Leo, and invitations were sent to the officers of the Government and members of the Diplomatic Corps. Secretary of the Treasury Shoninger, the Attorney General sent a representative. A catafalque draped in black was placed in front of the altar, over it a chalice and a monstrance were placed, and a priest, in celebrating mass, the Rev. Charles Warren Currier, pastor of St. Mary's, delivered the sermon.

The place of honor in the congregation had been reserved for the German diplomatic representative, a significant indication of the appreciation of the German Emperor's sympathy for the Pope's illness. This arrangement resulted in one incident that proved somewhat embarrassing. Herr Robert R. Scheller-Steinwurtz, Second Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the German Embassy, was seated to the place of honor.

Shortly afterward Mr. A. Grip, the Minister of Sweden and Norway, arrived. He occupied the place of honor next to Mr. Grip. Mr. Grip objected to having a diplomatic officer of lower rank than his own present in the church. He said that he was not a member of the German Embassy, and that he was not a member of the German Embassy. He said that he was not a member of the German Embassy, and that he was not a member of the German Embassy.

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On Saturdays During July and August the Store Will Close at One o'Clock.**HERALD Saks & Company SQUARE.**

Announce (Beginning To-Day)
AN IMPORTANT SALE OF High Grade Summer Suits for Men.

Included are several thousand two and three garment suits in sizes to fit all manner of men. They have been divided into two classes as follows:

Class 1. Suits (Coat, Waistcoat and Trousers) of Worsted, Cheviot, Cassimere, Tweed or Homespun, single or double breasted models, full, half or quarter lined.

Suits (Coat and Trousers) of Tropical Worsted, Cheviot, Tweed, Homespun, Flannel or Crash, which include both foreign and domestic weaves, single or double breasted models, unlined, half or quarter lined with silk. Formerly \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00.

At \$14.00.

Class 2. Suits (Coat, Waistcoat and Trousers) of Cheviot, Cassimere, Tweed, single-breasted sack coat models, full or half lined.

Suits (Coat and Trousers) of Cheviot, Tweed, Flannel, Homespun or Crash, single-breasted models, unlined, half or half lined. Formerly \$12.50, \$15.00, \$16.50 and \$18.00.

At \$10.00.

THE LAW FORCED HIS CASTLE.**"CAPT. TRELAWNEY ARRESTED AFTER A TWO-DAY SIEGE."**

Accused of Making Border Raids on the Banks With Forged Notes—Rubber Stamp Adds a Modern Touch—His a Fine Place and a Family in Yonkers.

"Capt. Charles H. Trelawney, who says he is well connected in Wales, was arrested last night in his home in Ridge Drive, Lower Park, Yonkers, by Detective Sergeant Woolridge of this city and four Pinkerton detectives under Assistant Superintendent Norman T. Bailey. Trelawney is charged with forgery, and for two days had been a prisoner in his house. The police men have surrounded the house during that time for fear that he might escape. His arrest was accomplished after the detectives had smashed a window in the basement and by breaking open locked doors made their way to his den on the top floor, where, behind a barricade of furniture, he was destroying his private papers. He was brought to this city and locked up at Police Headquarters. On July 19, Trelawney forged his name on a three-months' note for \$1,251, deposited the note in the Mercantile National Bank in this city, and drew out the entire amount within a few days. On July 19, the note was sent to Shoninger's bank, the National Trustmen's of New Haven, for collection. There it was pronounced a forgery."

Mr. Shoninger suspected Trelawney because last year, he said, Trelawney had worked a similar swindle on the Camden National Bank at Camden, N. J., using Shoninger's name on a note for an exactly similar amount, and drawing the money out in the same day. Trelawney was arrested on this charge in March last, but escaped from the officer who had him in charge in Philadelphia and was not recaptured.

The banks called the Pinkertons into the case and they located Trelawney in Simon Shoninger, a piano manufacturer of New Haven. Shoninger alleges that he was deceived by Trelawney, who had been a three-months' note for \$1,251, deposited the note in the Mercantile National Bank in this city, and drew out the entire amount within a few days. On July 19, the note was sent to Shoninger's bank, the National Trustmen's of New Haven, for collection. There it was pronounced a forgery."

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When the detectives appeared with the warrant last night, Trelawney was alone in the house. He was not to let them in, and they broke in. A number of blank drafts and a rubber stamp, which he used to make notes on, were found in Trelawney's den.

Trelawney was a handsome young woman, became hysterical when he was arrested. He said that he was a woman, and that he was a woman. He said that he was a woman, and that he was a woman. He said that he was a woman, and that he was a woman.

Another woman in New England, who has five children, also claims Trelawney as her husband, according to the Pinkertons. They told the police last night that they had found a woman in New England, who has five children, also claims Trelawney as her husband, according to the Pinkertons.

Trelawney was arrested in this city several days ago on a charge of forging a forged check on the Hide and Leather Bank, now gone out of existence. He was not prosecuted. He says he is a printer and publisher, and is connected with the Parthenon Press, at 234 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Trelawney appeared in Yonkers some time ago. He said that he had just returned from Africa, where as a captain in the English army he had fought all the way from the Cape to the Nile. He said that he was a woman, and that he was a woman. He said that he was a woman, and that he was a woman.

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CONGRESSMAN CLAUSE IN.**Mistake About Sellers Contract for Gloves With Indian Bureau.**

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Indian Commissioner Jones discovered to-day that the contract between the Government and Sellers for gloves for the Indians does not contain the clause calling attention to the fact that the law prohibits members of Congress from sharing in Government contracts. He explained to THE SUN reporter that the idea that the contract did not contain the provision arose from a confusion of the papers and the consequent examination of the proposals submitted by Sellers and not the contract. He produced the original contract and showed that a section of it covered the point raised.

He said this afternoon to a SUN reporter that while he is not satisfied that Representative Littaer has no interest in the contract awarded to Sellers, he does not think he is justified as yet in making an investigation to determine what connection there is between Sellers and Representative Littaer. He thought that he would leave the matter to the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary Hitchcock, on a two weeks' fishing trip, and the matter has not yet been brought to the attention of Judge Ryan, Assistant Secretary.

Commissioner Jones, when asked to-day whether he was satisfied that Sellers was supplying under his contract, said he had no doubt that he was made in Gloversville. He was not sure that Mr. Littaer was not personally present at the hearing in the New York office of the Indian Bureau last year when Sellers protested against the award to Marshall Field & Co. On this point, however, he was not positive.

ENDLESS CHAIN SCHEME.**Supplemental Fraud Order Issued against**